AYS AND STEAMBOATS.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

n Pacific Railroad.

278 Miles.

Line to Chicago and all Points
nd the only line running
rough trains between
nd St Paul and Minneapolis.

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RTHERN PACIFIC R.R.

the ONLY Line Running

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an Palace Sleeping Cars,

Dining Cars (meals 75c)

ant Day Coaches

ant Sleepers free of charge)

ington and Oregon Points

To The East.

HAT YOUR TICKETS READ

hern Pacific R R and St. Paul
and Minneapolis
hereby avoid change of cars.

nd at 5 30 P M daily arrive at Min-
Paul 12 25 P. M fourth 15h
nside at St. Paul and Minneapolis for
outh and southeast.

PACIFIC DIVISION

Front and G daily 6 A. M. arrive
5 P M connecting with Co's boats for
ssage sound
FEE, Gen'l Pass Agent St. Paul.
ELTON, Gen'l Ag't Pass Agent,
No 2 Washington St., Portland.

R'y & Navigation Co.

OCEAN DIVISION

RTLAND LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO
IGHT AT 10 A. M.
16 Nov 9 Columbia, Monday Nov 3
24 Nov 17 State Saturday Nov 15
1 Dec 1 Columbia, Thursday Nov 20
8 Dec 9 Queen Tuesday Nov 25
15 Dec 17 Oregon Sunday Nov 30
22 Dec 25 Columbia Friday Dec 5
d to change steamers or sailing days.

RAIL DIVISION

Nov 23 1884, transfer steamer con-
Atlantic Express leaves Ash st wharf
at 5 30 P M
s arrive at Portland daily at 8 10 A. M.
Passenger Trains run daily con-
ecting Cars Pullman Palace Draw
ng Cars between Portland and St. Paul.
Trains leave East Portland at 6 30 A. M.
0 P M daily
sleepers are run through to St Paul
between Heron Mod. and St. Paul
arriot on Express Trains.

OLUMBIA RIVER DIVISION

IN EXCEPT SUNDAY
rriot for Dalles at 7 A. M
Portland from Dalles at 5 P M.

Mo	Tu	We	Thu	Fri	Sat.
6 AM	6 AM	6 AM	6 AM	6 AM	6 AM
AM				7 AM	
			6 AM		

LUGE DIVISION, EAST SIDE.

RTLAND and WEST STATION
O & C. R. R. to Woodburn.
Trains leave Portland at 7 30 A. M.
e Tuesdays and Fridays.
e (via Lebanon Junction) leave Port-
on Monday Wednesday and Friday

WEST SIDE.

RTLAND, SILVERTON AND AIRLIN
O & C. R. R. to Whites.
at 11 A. M. Returning, leave Airlie
6 A M.
points on Narrow Gauge Division will
forwarded by the O & C R. R. East
Division respectively
Offices cor Front and D Sts
A. L. STOKES,
MAXWELL, Ticket Agent. G P & P Agent.

AND TO CALIFORNIA

VIA

n & California R. R.

and Connections.

ween Portland and San Francisco.
4 h Class Staging.
ancisco $25 to Sacramento $30

at 5 30 A M daily (except Sunday)
n Express at 4 P M third day
n made at N. Yamhill with Stages of
and Oregon Stage Company

LY (EXCEPT SUNDAYS.)

East Side Division

PORTLAND AND ASHLAND.

Mail Train.

DEPART.	ARRIVE.
7 30 A M Ashland	4 45 A. M.
8 45 P M Portland	4 25 P M.
Albany Express Train.	
DEPART.	ARRIVE.
4 00 P M Lebanon	9 20 P M.
8 45 A M Portland	10 05 A M.

Connects with Express leaves Portland Mon.
Wed. and Fri. at 4 P. M. Returning leaves Ashland Tues-
Thurs. and Sat. at 8 A. M.
Ferry makes connection with all the
orthe East Side Div. from foot of P St.

West Side Division.

PORTLAND AND CORVALLIS.

Mail Train.

DEPART.	ARRIVE.
7 00 A. M Corvallis	4 30 P M.
9 30 A. M. Portland	3 20 P M
Express Train.	
DEPART.	ARRIVE.
5 00 P M McMinnville	8 40 P M.
5 45 A. M Portland	8 30 A. M.

or sale and baggage checked at com-
office cor Stark and Second streets
riginal points in California can only be
aggage checked at company's office,
and Front Sts. Portland, Or
ot be received for shipment after five
either the East or West Side Divisions.
R. R. P. ROGERS,
ager G. P & Pass. Agent.

IVER STEAMERS.

LAMEK LATONA LEAVES TAY-
bard daily (Sunday excepted) for Ore-
termediate points at 2 P. M. Return-
n City for Portland at 8 A. M. Tu.

NTERPRISE.—JOBBING ON COL-
Willamette rivers done at reasonable
mber, stone brick and wood deliv-
LEAVENS & CO Commercial dock,
street agents.
J. M. FRAZER, Master.

wood, Milwaukie and
Oswego.

amer "City of Sellwood"
DO at 8 30 A. M., 1 30, 5 P M
at 7, 11 A. M. 2, 4 5 P M. Extra trips

FARES	
15c—Round trip	25c
25c—Round trip	35c
50c—Round trip	50c

cts (for residents of Sellwood only) 3

Cowlitz River.

KELLOGG from foot of Yamhill
Thursday and Saturday, at 5 P.
ens Slough, touching at Scap-
dama, Carroll's Prairie, Rainier Cedar
ello Freeport and way points. From
y Wednesday and Friday.

Transportation Co.'s

LUELINE or VANCOUVER

leave Portland at 3 P M, and Van-
daily (Sunday excepted) for Freight
daily Sundays excepted. Office at Alder street.
ave Vancouver at 10 A. M. and 2 P M.

mer Manzanilo

street wharf every alternate morning
days excepted) On Mondays and
MOKAWA and on Wednesdays for
and wayside landings, returning Tues-
and Saturdays.

and LaCamas Route.

Change of Time.

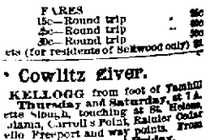
ommencing October 3, 1884, the steamer
ondays October 6, 1884, the steamer
Portland for Camas and Washougal
Leave Morrison street dock, Port-
ys, on Tuesday Thursday and Satur-

ts for Portland on Monday,
ing at Camas
ll at the farm dwellings
passage apply at dock or on board
W. H. HANAY Master

storia--Fast Line.

LEETWOOD which has been thor-
ly refitted for the comfort of passengers, and
ll leave the foot of Taylor street on Tuesday at
M. and on Sunday at 8
week at 4 A. M. and 5 P. M. on week
ves at Astoria at 1 P M. and 5 P M.
ay at 6 P M. Returning leaves
ay at 6 P M. and Friday at 6 A M.
Wednesday and Friday at 6 A M.
rtland at 2 P M.
his route connects with the train for

E. B. SCOTT President.



of 7th Ismith cannot get cured of
TIVENESS LOSS OF MAR-
result Abuse changes or excesses
cation called PROSTATOR
BIG S PROSTATORREA. Proofs
for PROSTATORREA. Guide to
ge by druggists $10 00. Guide to
by patent free. Address Lib-
N. Y. and 9 Montgomery Ave
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GAMBRINUS BEER.

chmidt, Proprietor.
Pilsner Beer
ed in Portland.
ed in Portland.
ON FRANCISCO.

SMOKE.

E. H. GATO'S

ES RELIA

KEY WEST

-AVANA CIGARS.

NONE BETTER. BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

ESBERG, BACHMAN & CO.,

Sole Agents,

Portland, Or.

KEEP WARM!

CHINCHILLA

COATS AND VESTS,

OVERCOATS

AND

KNIT JACKETS.

WOOLEN UNDERWEAR.

A. ROBERTS.

CLOSING OUT

THE ENTIRE STOCK

OF THE

New York Jewelry Co.

107 FIRST ST.

All Goods Retailed at
Wholesale Prices.

ESTABLISHED 1851

Lange, Lewis & Co.,

IMPORTING

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

Portland, Oregon.

COAL, COAL, COAL!

Save Your Money by Purchasing
a Domestic Coal.

THE TACOMA COAL CO.

Are now furnishing a superior article of Do-
mestic Coal for the low price of

$7.50 and $8 per ton.

Office 216 Commercial street, between Second and Third Sts.
Yard at foot of Third st, north of G, near Kalama Depot.

FOUNDRY COKE

Also for Sale

THE

Good Samaritan Hospital,

Twenty first and L Sts Portland

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO

Surgical and Chronic Diseases.

THE ONLY HOSPITAL IN PORTLAND
Which is in most intimate connection with a Medical School, affording
patients the advantages of the most skilful and attentive nursing.
Terms very moderate. Special advantages to physicians and their
friends. Separate attention quiet, and pleasant surroundings.

Attending Physicians

H. SAXTON, D. H. MASON, DR. STONE
M. P. MASON, MRS. WALEMAN
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Schoo Taxes.

SCHOOL TAXES PAID THIS YEAR ARE NOW DUE and PAYABLE at the office of the School Clerk
No 8 Mohler Block, corner Front and Oak sts.
10n2tm WM. CHRISTOPHERSON, School Clerk.

Scientific

Wove-Wire Mattresses

Manufactured and Sold by

GEORGE L. PARKER,

133 Fifth Street, Portland, Or.

Send for circular.

Correspondence solicited.

AT LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES.

Free of charge to all inquirers.

CHINESE & JAPANESE FANCY GOODS.

Fancy Embroidered Silk Goods in Dressing Gowns
Handkerchiefs Banners etc Canton Brocades
Carved Ivory Goods American Fancy
Goods and Jewelry at cost prices.
Manufacturers of Ladies and Gents Underwear
Shirts etc

QUAN ON YO & CO.,

231 Second st. bet Main and Salmon.

For a good Glass of Beer go the "Rose," Second and Ash.

F. E. BEACH & CO.,

Doors, Windows, Blinds,

IMPORTERS

PAINTS, OILS, GLASS

AND DEALERS IN

GENERAL BUILDING MATERIALS

Discounts furnished on application

108 FRONT ST., Portland, Or.

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[illegible] ABSOLUTE DIVISION CHAMPION
[illegible] SOLID HOLLOW
BACK. A. KENT & WOOD.

KIRK SHELDON,

[illegible] Sole Agent for Portland, Or.

NO POISON

AMMONIA, ALUM,

OR OTHER POWERFUL DRUG IN

A Perfect Fruit Acid Powder Made by a
Physician with special regard to health.

In a million homes for a quarter of a century it has
stood the test, and is yet unrivaled in excellence.

THE TEST OF THE OVEN.

PRICE BAKING POWDER CO

MAKERS OF

Dr Price's Special Flavoring Extracts.

The strongest, most delicious and natural flavor known.

CHICAGO, Ill. St. Louis, Mo.

PAIN-EXPELLER

THE WONDER OF HEALING!

Subdues Inflammation,

Controls Hemorrhages.

Cures Catarrh, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Diphtheria, Sore Throat, Hoarseness, Toothache, Earache, Piles, Sores, Wounds Bruises, Burns Inflamed or Sore Eyes Female Complaints, Scalds Sprains, etc., etc.

Prices 50c., $1.00 and $1.75.

TOILET ARTICLES,

Delicately Perfumed Delightful to Use.

Toilet Cream, to preserve the complexion $1 00
Lip Salve, beautifying and healing 25
Toilet Soaps, all in the skin (3 cakes) 50
Dentifrice, for the teeth and gums 50

Special Preparations.

For Convenience in Traveling, &c., and for Severe and Sensitive Cases.

Catarrh Cure, for nasal & throat catarrh 75
Ointment, for piles, constipation, when the Extract should be applied externally 50
Plasters, (Porous) by mail, for 1 to 6 for $1 25
Medicated Paper, for Piles and Chafing, 1000 sheets 25

Instruments for Application.

Inhaler, for nasal & throat catarrh $ 1 00
Nasal Syringe, for nasal catarrh 75
Female Syringe, for vaginal use 1 00

CAUTION. Pain-Expeller is sold only in bottles with the name blown in the glass, and has a steel-plate engraving of a Pain-Expeller and our trade-mark on the wrapper, with our signature in red ink across the face. Refuse all so-called Pain-Expellers.

FOND DU LAC CHEMICAL CO., Fond du Lac, Wis.

For sale by

J. H. ZEVELY & CO. Portland and Seattle
WOODWARD, CLARKE & CO. Portland
WM. REID & CO. East Portland
J. A. FORBES. East Portland

STARRL

Complete Treatment, with Inhaler, for every form of Catarrh $ [illegible]

Address

SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE

[illegible] Wash. Ter.
[illegible] Oregon
[illegible] Idaho Ter.
[illegible] Montana
[illegible] Nevada
[illegible] Utah Ter.
[illegible] Arizona
[illegible] New Mexico
[illegible] Colorado
[illegible] Wyoming
[illegible] Dakota
[illegible] Nebraska
[illegible] Kansas
[illegible] Indian Ter.
[illegible] Texas
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[illegible] Maryland
[illegible] District of Columbia
[illegible] Canada
[illegible] Mexico
[illegible] Europe
[illegible] Asia
[illegible] Africa
[illegible] Australia
[illegible] South America
[illegible] Central America
[illegible] West Indies
[illegible] Sandwich Islands
[illegible] China
[illegible] Japan
[illegible] Alaska
[illegible] Greenland
[illegible] Iceland
[illegible] Madagascar
[illegible] Sumatra
[illegible] Java
[illegible] Borneo
[illegible] Celebes
[illegible] Philippine Islands
[illegible] Fiji Islands
[illegible] New Zealand
[illegible] Tasmania
[illegible] Hawaiian Islands
[illegible] Samoa
[illegible] Tonga
[illegible] Society Islands
[illegible] Marquesas Islands
[illegible] Tuamotu Archipelago
[illegible] Gambier Islands
[illegible] Austral Islands
[illegible] Cook's Islands
[illegible] Solomon Islands
[illegible] New Hebrides
[illegible] New Caledonia
[illegible] Loyalty Islands
[illegible] Norfolk Island
[illegible] Lord Howe Island
[illegible] Kermadec Islands
[illegible] Chatham Islands
[illegible] Auckland Islands
[illegible] Campbell Island
[illegible] Macquarie Island
[illegible] Balleny Islands
[illegible] Peter I Island
[illegible] Alexander I Island
[illegible] Graham Land
[illegible] Victoria Land
[illegible] Adelie Land
[illegible] Wilkes Land
[illegible] Enderby Land
[illegible] Kemp Land
[illegible] Queen Mary Land
[illegible] Princess Elizabeth Land
[illegible] Mac. Robertson Land
[illegible] Kaiser Wilhelm II Land
[illegible] Queen Maud Land
[illegible] Coats Land
[illegible] Caird Coast
[illegible] Luitpold Coast
[illegible] Oscar II Coast
[illegible] Black Coast
[illegible] Graham Coast
[illegible] Palmer Archipelago
[illegible] South Shetland Islands
[illegible] South Orkney Islands
[illegible] South Georgia
[illegible] Sandwich Land
[illegible] Bouvet Island
[illegible] Kerguelen Island
[illegible] Heard Island
[illegible] McDonald Islands
[illegible] Prince Edward Islands
[illegible] Crozet Islands
[illegible] Amsterdam Island
[illegible] St. Paul Island
[illegible] Kerguelen Island
[illegible] Heard Island
[illegible] McDonald Islands
[illegible] Prince Edward Islands
[illegible] Crozet Islands
[illegible] Amsterdam Island
[illegible] St. Paul Island

Morning Oregonian.

VOL. 24 NO. 7665. PORTLAND, OREGON, MONDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1884 FOUR-PAGE EDITION.

THE POSTOFFICE.

Annual Report of Postmaster-General Hatton

CONDITION OF THE DEPARTMENT

The Cancellation of the Rate to Postage—The Free Delivery System. A Change in the Postal Note System. Etc

WASHINGTON, Nov 30—The report of the postmaster general will be published to-morrow It shows that the total expenditures made on account of the postal service for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1884 were $48,401 385 55 The ordinary postal revenue was $44,818,653, and net receipts from money-order business was $519,1[illegible] Total $45,338 127 05 Excess of expenditures over receipts $3,066,338 57 The revenue were $2,140,500 53 less than those of the previous year, the decrease being due to the reduction of letter postage from 3 to 2 cents, which took effect October 1, 1883. Estimated receipts for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1885, are $51, 2[illegible]80 Estimated expenditures including the amounts credited to railroads under existing laws, are $50,070 [illegible]

REDUCTION IN THE RATE OF POSTAGE

The past year has marked an important epoch in the history of the postal service through the reduction in the letter rate of postage from 3 cents to 2 cents taking effect on the 1st of October, 1883, under the provisions of the act of March 3, 1883 As the class of matter affected yielded by far the large portion of the postal revenue the change, though introduced in immediate full working of the receipts The ordinary postal receipts of the year ended June 30, 1884, were $42,8[illegible]4 less than that of the preceding year The loss however, is considered that the natural increase for the year if the rate had remained in force At the rate of 3 cents on the ordinary correspondence (exclusive of drop letters) there was collected $1,0[illegible] which, added to the amount previously stated, would give $43,[illegible]3 to represent the loss for the first year under the change in the rate Though the 2 cent rate was in force during the quarter ended September 30, 1883, the sales of stamps, etc, for that quarter were $137,271 85 less than the average for the three remaining quarters of the fiscal year the enforced change in the rate of postage would materially affect the receipts for the current fiscal year, falling off in the sales of stamps That the loss from reduction was not greater is to be regarded as gratifying in view of the fact that the estimate upon which the change was based computed the loss for the fiscal year at $[illegible],000 It is evident the public has derived fully as much benefit from the reduction as could reasonably be anticipated, and the department would gladly stimulate the receipts from letter postage by the substitution of stamped envelopes for postal cards and open circulars

It has been found that the sales of postal cards have not increased to any appreciable extent since the rate was reduced to 1 cent, and that the percentage of increase has been less than in the case of stamped envelopes

POSTAL SERVICE IN CONGRESS

In the last Congress a bill passed the House of Representatives providing for the payment of the postal service in advance, and requiring the publication of a quarterly statement of the condition of the service This bill was favorably reported by the Senate committee, but failed to become a law for want of time to consider it

The Senate bill for the reduction of the rate of postage on second class matter to 1 cent a pound, and the House bill for the establishment of a postal telegraph system, were both favorably reported by committees of the two Houses, but failed to become laws for want of time to consider them

The Senate bill for the establishment of postal savings banks, which passed the Senate at the last session, was favorably reported by the House committee, but failed to become a law for want of time to consider it

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OTHER STATISTICS

The number of post offices established during the year was 4[illegible] number discontinued 1,[illegible] Number of postmasters [illegible] Number of postoffices, 50,[illegible] Letter carriers [illegible] Railway postoffice clerks, [illegible] Mail messengers [illegible] Railway mail superintendents [illegible] Total employes [illegible]

FREE DELIVERY SYSTEM

The system was extended during the year to the cities of Burlington, Iowa, Los Angeles, Cal., Montgomery, Ala., Ottumwa, Iowa, and Scranton, Pa., making the total number 174 The number of carriers was increased 420, making a total of 3,[illegible] at the close of the year

The appropriation for this service was $3,500 000, to which was added an appropriation of a deficiency, $14,6[illegible] making a total of $3,[illegible] The total cost of the service was $3,[illegible] leaving an unexpended balance of $19,446 86. The increased appropriation over that of the preceding year was $[illegible] and the increase of expenditure $[illegible]

Experience has shown that the delivery by carrier is more acceptable than the old custom of calling at the postoffice that it tends to more promptness and accuracy in the delivery of letters, and diverts to the postoffice many letters that would otherwise be delivered by private expresses and messengers that it stimulates correspondence, both mail and local, and largely increases the postage on the latter that it saves labor to the people, and frauds call at the post office, and yields a larger surplus of postage on local matter above its cost

There are in the more densely populated parts of fifteen or twenty towns within short distances from one another each with its separate post office, living in the aggregate be required population and revenue but which cannot be reached under the present law, as none of them singly has the required qualification, viz 20,000 population within the corporate limits or $20,000 mail revenue

In my judgment the law should be so changed as to permit the aggregation of population and the postal revenue of these towns, and the service should be extended to them when they meet the requirements of law The result would be a diminution in the number of offices and a more satisfactory and economical service

POSTAGE ON LOCAL MATTER

The passage of local matter at the several offices affected by the preceding act of [illegible] and over the total cost of the service $[illegible] in excess of 3 6 per cent in the former and 2[illegible] per cent in the latter The average cost per piece for handling matter was 2,3 mills, a reduction of one-tenth mill as compared with last year The average cost per carrier was $[illegible] an increase over that of last year of $[illegible] This was owing to the fact that the number of carriers receiving the maximum salary was considerably increased during the year under the provisions of the act of 1883 [illegible]

The law providing for the distribution of the entire taxes to account of the wages of the [illegible] In this respect it creates an unfair discrimination in favor of [illegible] and against [illegible] The postmasters who are paid with stamps do the expense of the treasurer in the expense of the postoffice department

This seems unjust If the former must settle with congress, the latter should be made to do just If the latter receive only such compensation the former should not be [illegible]

[illegible] Of the [illegible] offices established during the year [illegible] were in order [illegible] Number of [illegible] Number of postoffices [illegible] Letter carriers [illegible] Railway postoffice clerks, [illegible] Mail messengers [illegible] Railway mail superintendents [illegible] Total employes [illegible]

PACIFIC COAST.

Ten Thousand Dollar Fire at Independence.

RAILWAY ROBBERY CONFESSED

Gossipy Notes from San Francisco—George C Gorham Writes a Letter to the Chief Editor Having a Rare Amount of Gall

INDEPENDENCE, Or Nov 30—Special—Fire broke out about 6 o'clock this morning in the saloon building occupied by C Mayhew on the east side of Main street and the building was soon wrapped in flames which spread to adjoining buildings, destroying the millinery store owned by Mrs E Wilmuth, W P Conaway's hardware store, Butler's opera house, and two buildings owned by Mr George Whittaker, occupied by S W Allen, dealer in furniture, and Mr A C Sweet, attorney Nearly all the contents of the buildings were saved, but somewhat badly damaged The *West Side* office, and another building, owned by Mr Whittaker, were only saved after the untiring efforts of the department assisted by citizens Considerable damage was done in moving goods out of the buildings on the west side of the street which did not take fire The loss is roughly estimated at about $10,000 No insurance It is not known how the fire originated

A SHOREST RAILROAD AGENT

Jumps Cumbersome Conveyance to Having Lodged the Medford Station

JACKSONVILLE, Nov 30—[Special]—F P Hogan of Roseburg, was last night granted distinction as a defaulter, to-day added to his reputation by arresting the perpetrator of the recent robbery of Medford station He left Jacksonville this morning, to look into the matter, and called on James Cunningham, the station agent for partners who had succeeded in getting full account and also description of the supposed robber Hogan, in a round about way, charged Cunningham with being the guilty person, and with burying his plunder also advising him to make a full confession, as a means of mitigating his crime This proved to be the true theory of the affair and completed, how Cunningham of his ground so that he confessed, and finally divulged the hiding place of the money He was brought here and now confined in the county jail Nearly all of the stolen was recovered Hogan secured the reward of $[illegible] and Cunningham [illegible]

SAN FRANCISCO GOSSIP

A Review of the Matters Now Agitating the People of Interest

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov 30—[Special]—Interest has been evenly balanced with the question, unless it be one of the Bay district [illegible] Bay [illegible] scaled the pretty [illegible] $ [illegible] two weeks and 5,000 [illegible] this week [illegible] The sale of oil bonds has been large and is estimated [illegible] the total [illegible] will be [illegible] 000 Whether [illegible] three [illegible] cabinet is [illegible] The Republicans [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

The Oregonian.

MONDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 1, 1884.

THE OPEN LETTER.

The letter on "The Southern Vote" printed to-day supplies material for answer to its own statements and positions. It is not assumed by THE OREGONIAN that "every southern negro who does not vote and vote the republican ticket is intimidated from doing so by fear of a shot-gun," for some do vote with a considerable proportion. But it does assume for the facts show it and the returns prove it, that any general effort on the part of the blacks to cast their votes is prevented. The white democrats would rather have a few negroes vote, and vote the republican ticket, than not. It gives them an excuse to claim that suffrage is free, but whenever an attempt is made to effect a organization for an election, as is always done in the northern states, there is resort to violence and murder to suppress it. The white men are leaders of it they are notified to desist, and killed in case they refuse, the dominant party not only proclaiming that they will not have ["negro rule,' but will not submit to the government of white men elected even in part by negro votes. This has been the condition of things in the south for many years, and the writer of this letter virtually admits it when he says, in his concluding paragraph, that white men will not consent nor ought to consent to be "governed by negroes." This is the democratic way of putting the argument against the constitutional principle of equal suffrage. It implies that the negro ough not to be permitted to vote at all. Why not say so plainly? In fact, however, the fear of being "governed by negroes" is mainly a pretense, a subterfuge, to cover a prejudice against their voting at all. Only in three states are the negroes a majority, and but for the persistent hostility shown by the white democrats to their equality before the law they could not possibly be combined against the whites in any election.

Intolerance of southern opinion for thirty years has prevented, except during the period of subjugation immediately after the war, the existence of any opposition party in most of those states, and the prevailing hostility to the rights of the colored voter is little less than that manifested against the white man who votes any other than a democratic ticket. The republican party is hated by the mass of the southern whites because of its "crusade upon their rights' as slaveholders, and because it represented and controlled the government during the war that ended in the subjugation of the confederate states. It shocks the southern white man's prejudice for the black man to vote at all. For him to vote for the hated republican party is intolerable, though it is natural he should vote against the democratic party which tried to prevent his emancipation, opposed all measures to give him equality before the law, and still denies his right to vote on the pretense that "white men mustn't be ruled by negroes. It has long been the policy of the south to prevent the existence of more than one political party within its borders. "We have made a straightforward fight and won the victory"—observes that earnest and sincere democratic journal the Mobile *Register*—"and the straightest democrats who have borne the labors of twenty five years are entitled to the full and complete fruits of their victory. Boys have grown into gray bearded men and the old men have gone to the grave since this people commenced to stand like a stone wall against the policy of the republican party. This goes back to the times before the war. If sixty votes and not much more is suggested it can openly expressed

The argument that the blacks are largely employed by the whites that they vote their employers and are willing to vote, please them would be good enough were it not for the bitter opposition on the part of the whites to the ballot of the blacks to vote at all. This fact covers the whole situation. It has kept the negroes almost solidly republican and all testimony from the south protests against the use of the shotgun that this is so, for but the other day the negro to vote—his right which is by law the fundamental law of the country and is as good as that of any white man—is freely exercised, the blacks could have divided largely. But this right is still disputed and the blacks, upon an issue of which human nature tells us they have more than ordinary intelligence, are those who respond. Even the conservative standpoint of Gibbon recognizes that the white man's civilization, while content to hold grudgingly negroes in political subjection, will not allow them to vote. But as state necessary power by negroes if an election is decided by votes of negroes, as is often claimed by democrats, and the two or three hundred colored voters in the state may decide—perhaps already have decided—political contests in it.

It is unfortunate for the writer of this letter that he added the final paragraph, he thus confutes all his specious pleading that precedes it. After insisting that no effort is made to keep the negro from voting, and that the negro is glad to vote so as to gratify his old master, present employer and best friend the writer says as plainly as words can carry it that they white men will not let the negro vote because he will not rule by the negro. That the writer sufficiently answers his self. If suffrage could be a privilege to assert itself, will test by such argument.

And yet all we who put the case in this way have the courage to declare openly that the constitutional rights of the blacks in this state are grossly and rightfully outraged. They prefer to think they can determine justly by declaring that the negro has all the rights that a white man wants to inflict upon him, but that no man wants to inflict upon him his rights yet, nevertheless they tells us the whites justly refuse to permit him to exercise his rights because they cannot afford to be governed by negroes. The fact that they do not dare to proclaim their purpose to annul the negro's constitutional right proves that they have no faith in the success of an appeal to the country against the alleged danger of negro government. In other words, that the danger is not what they represent it that it is more a shock to their own prejudices than a menace to the public interests.

If the writer has not seen reports of resort to the shotgun in the recent elections in the south, he has not been a reader of the newspapers of the country. Not only in the solid south, but in other states, the democratic majorities have been largely increased by the suppression of the negro vote. In Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Georgia, Alabama, Arkansas, South Carolina, Florida, Tennessee, North Carolina and Virginia, the democratic majorities were increased, in some cases enormously, by the suppression of the negro vote. In Kentucky, a democratic stronghold, the democratic majority was increased 10,000. In Missouri, a democratic majority of 9,000 was increased to 40,000. In Maryland, a democratic majority of 6,000 was increased to 20,000. In Arkansas, a democratic majority of 5,000 was increased to 20,000. In Tennessee, a democratic majority of 10,000 was increased to 30,000. In Virginia, a democratic majority of 10,000 was increased to 30,000. In North Carolina, a democratic majority of 10,000 was increased to 30,000. In South Carolina, a democratic majority of 10,000 was increased to 30,000. In Florida, a democratic majority of 5,000 was increased to 20,000. In Texas, a democratic majority of 10,000 was increased to 30,000. In Georgia, a democratic majority of 10,000 was increased to 30,000. In Alabama, a democratic majority of 10,000 was increased to 30,000. In Mississippi, a democratic majority of 10,000 was increased to 30,000. In Louisiana, a democratic majority of 10,000 was increased to 30

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The Oregonian.

FOUR-PAGE EDITION.

MONDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 1, 1884.

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FOREIGN DISPATCHES.

England Agitated Over Her Inefficient Navy.

SOME SCANDAL ABOUT ROYALTY

The Recent Dynamite Outrage in Ireland More in Switzerland French Ironclads Repulsed Etc

NEW YORK, Nov 30—Special—Morning papers contain the following special cable dispatches from European capitals

THE ENGLISH NAVY

The dissatisfactory state of the British navy continues to engross public attention now that the excitement over the franchise bill has partially subsided It is well known that the opinion of Lord Northbrook represents that of a majority of the lords of the admiralty, and is to the effect that the government should allow no sweeping changes in the present system, until it is better understood in which direction those changes should be made The first part of the admiralty thinks a vigorous system of repairs, supplemented by the building of a few ships, would supply all the substantial necessities of the situation, and place the navy in a position to cope with any foreign power These somewhat limited views are quite out of tune with the present state of public feeling The movements of other nations in the direction of foreign colonies have stirred up public spirit to such an extent that it is believed the house of commons will readily pass a vote of £10,000,000 to spread over a term of years, in order to bring the British navy up to a position equal to that of any two other national navies It is possible Lord Northbrook may oppose any such outlay on the ground that marine science is at this moment uncertain as to the best policy to pursue in the construction of new ships Should his opposition prove obstinate it is believed the force of public opinion would develop such an agitation as to render his immediate retirement necessary One popular proposal is to reopen the large dockyards adjacent to the arsenal at Woolwich Thousands of workmen were discharged when those extensive yards were closed by the Gladstone government in 1869 The reopening of the yards would bring back the former prosperity of the town as well as provide work for a large number of the unemployed of London Some portions of the dockyards are now only used for the purpose of storage, other portions are in a condition of absolute neglect, and grass is growing over the streets which were formerly trodden at least once a day in dress parades

ENGLAND'S COLONIAL INTERESTS MENACED

A tremendous sensation has been caused by the publication in the *North German Gazette*, Prince Bismarck's organ, of a series of letters dated at Cape Town, and urging Germany to annex territory hitherto occupied by England in Africa There is a suspicion that the letters were written in the imperial chancellery, and are a part of the machinery which is expected to become the next emperor of Germany, as foster father of colonial enterprises The letters, at all events, are significant signs of the times, and their interest has been enhanced by a letter which has just now appeared in the *St James Gazette* This letter is unsigned, but comes from a man who is editorially vouched for as a rich and prominent colonist. He is an Englishman, and professes the utmost loyalty to the English crown and constitution, but says that loyalists in the Cape colony utterly distrust the home government. He complains that the colonial office takes only such views of African affairs as will best suit politics in England that an intense struggle for the ascendancy in office is all that now actuates the Liberal cabinet, and that the government's indifference to its imperial duties results in carelessness of administration abroad, which has thus far been not only to the autonomy of the colonies but to the lives of English men and women The writer concludes his eloquent appeal for England's protection to her wandering children, by saying it will require but very little more to make them take shelter in the arms of Bismarck, who is already powerful to defend

SCANDAL ABOUT ROYALTY

London society has taken advantage of the parliamentary lull to discuss, if possible, even greater cogeness than usual, the troubled household of the queen and of the distinguished personages who have been dragged into the Law courts The scandal of the duke of Argyll to the queen is universally associated with the strained relations with the marquis of Lorne and the Princess Louise The scandal of the ostentatious keeping apart of this two young people has grown to a topic Whenever Louise is in London the marquis is in the highlands, and when he returns to the metropolis Louise hastens to Germany Thus there was always a mystification of a couple of hundred miles between them The queen has considered the princess to report herself at Windsor, and some arrangement is contemplated under which the illmated pair will make some concession to appearances by occasionally stopping under the same roof The queen, meantime, is unmercifully ashed by means of the savage pen of Labouchere.

Karoline Bauer's memoirs continue to supply terrible materials, by the description they afford of the family of the queen's haunted husband, and "Labby" doles out weekly extracts, each worse than the other, from the mudifying pictures of brutal royalties.

THE RECENT DYNAMITE OUTRAGE.

The dynamite explosion at Verry, which passed almost unnoticed in England, made a profound sensation throughout Ireland The *Freeman's Journal* hotly denounces the outrage, declaring it either the work of the castle clique, anxious to embitter feeling between the two nations, or of extremists who are desirous of hindering Parnell's constitutional agitation, and thus preparing a way for a revolutionary movement The *News* reporter in Dublin learned this evening that the police had been expecting an outrage of this sort, but were uncertain to which quarter the blow would fall. Eighty pounds of dynamite, which were stolen from the magazine at Ballincollig in 1882, are still untraced Mr Hussey, who narrowly, escaped, is a fair average specimen of his class He is agent for Lord Lansdowne, governor general of Canada, and for several other large property owners in the neighborhood His life has been frequently menaced during league agitation, and he always goes well armed, but he has been under police protection for three years Immediately on learning of the event Lord Lansdowne cabled from Toronto his sympathy and congratulations of the wonderful escape of the family

MORMONISM IN SWITZERLAND

The punishment inflicted on the Swiss Mormons, so far from having diminished the energy of the propagandists, seems rather to have stimulated the zeal of the converts In a village near Rhone, people have embraced the tenets of Mormonism en masse They propose to form a Utah in miniature, to put aside their ancient faith and to adopt the new gospel Meanwhile the police are watching the chief apostles At Berne the police are especially vigilant in surveillance over an American named Cannon and a native name Sloss It is probable they will be ordered to leave the country in a short period

LOWELL NOT TO GO

Minister Lowell says "Please tell my friends in the United States that I am not likely to commit such a silly act of pettishness as to run away from my post because a chief magistrate of opposite political faith has been elected I presume my successor will be appointed and confirmed in due season, and when he arrives here I hope to have the honor of welcoming him and affording him whatever services may be in my power to make his beginning of his duties easy and agreeable

ANARCHISTS ARRESTED

The steps now going on at Zurich has confirmed the worst fears of socialists, who denounced by a recent order to congress against their respective governments An American military officer is now in Zurich engaged in organizing the Swiss militia

FRANCE

THE COST OF THE CHAMBERS IN SESSION

PARIS, Nov 30 The chamber of deputies will, on the re-assembling on Tuesday of March to Melun and Rheims, hold two 50-hr Melun Hearings, to obtain material for minute inquiry into the matters affecting that body. She stated that Mr Parnell was with us at Avalon and I was unable to control myself and fired both guns at him. He whirled, fixed my revolver and I turned him, he was dead. Leaving the yacht I returned to Fire Marin returned to the middle of the garden, always seeking to escape my bullets I won't go into the fact that I wished to kill the wretch who, for two years had ruined my peace and persecuted in dishonoring me

GERMANY

REBELS REPULSED ATTACK

BERLIN, Nov 30—Heavy Rebels attack in the reichstag Friday, on the military administration of the government, is causing a great stir in diplomatic circles. Bebel demanded a reduction of the term of military service and suppression for a year of the *volontariat*. He traced the cause of the budget deficit to growing expenses for armaments, together with the fact that the country is deprived of revenue from labor by men being forced to serve in the army He asserted that fourteen times more murders occurred in the army than among the civil population Socialist papers publish official statistics to show that this is true

THE INSULT ON ENGLAND'S DEFAULT

BERLIN, Nov 30—Sir Edward Malet British ambassador, will maintain his opposition to appointments to the commission on the Niger unless, unless English members compose a majority

THE WAR IN CHINA.

WAR NOTES FROM HONG KONG

HONG KONG, Nov 30—The French forces on the 14th inst attempted to drive the Chinese sharpshooters from a hill near Kelung, and were repulsed with a loss of twenty men killed On the 15th the French shelled the hill and succeeded in recovering the bodies of the killed The bodies had not been decapitated

Steamers and junks are now running the blockade, the blockading fleet not being sufficient to prevent their passage

It is reported that there is an outbreak of cholera on French ships

THE WEST INDIES.

CIGAR MAKERS GREATLY EXCITED

KEY WEST, Nov 30—There is great excitement among cigar manufacturers, on account of the provisions of the commercial treaty between Spain and the United states, reducing the duty on Havana cigars Petitions are circulating and meetings have been called

LIST OF LETTERS.

Remaining in the post office at Portland Oregon Nov 2 1884 Persons calling for these letters will please state the date on which they are advertised

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Chapin Miss Nettie
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Farwell Miss L A
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Gaines Miss Retta
Gee Mrs
Hall Mrs H
Howard Mrs B
Harper Mrs E H
Hood Mrs Clay
Hooton Miss Cora
Hart Mrs D F
Harris Mrs Mary
Hamilton Mrs W H
Jackson Mrs Josephine
Lamb Mrs Lizzie
Mattison Miss Annie
McClung Miss Ella
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Nelson Mrs M E
Nye Mrs T V
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Peaslee Mary
Peregoy Miss Annie
Parrish Mr Harry
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Sias
Small Miss Nell
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Shand Miss St Le
Shiflin Miss Josie
Tuel Mrs Mary
Tillson Mrs Ella
Tuel Miss K
Woods Miss Ethel
Watt Miss Mary E
Wilson Mrs M J
Wilson Miss M H
Wilson Mrs Ella
Wright Miss V

MEN'S LIST

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Bell & Vail
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Bell
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